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ART. IX. ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF MEXICAN AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM

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In 1939 (Smith, 1939) the Carnegie Museum contained 76 specimens representing 44 species of Mexican amphibians and reptiles. Since then 28 specimens of nine species, all new to the collection, have been added,* to make a total of 104 specimens and 53 species. Through the courtesy of Mr. M. Graham Netting I have been enabled to study this new material and, at his suggestion, to present the following notes on it.

Bufo perplexus Taylor

Bufo perplexus Taylor, Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull., 29, 1943, pp. 347-349, pl. 27, figs. 1, 2.—Mexcala, Guerrero.

Morelos: 5.5 miles west of Alpuyecá, 1 specimen (22,133).

A typical adult female lacking the diagonal lateral light stripes of the related *marmoratus*.

Ctenosaura similis similis (Gray)

Iguana (Ctenosaura) similis Gray, Griffith's Animal Kingdom, 9, synopsis, p. 38.
—Type locality unknown.

Ctenosaura similis similis Barbour and Shreve, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8, 1934, p. 197.

Yucatán: Uxmal, 1 specimen (22,755).

A typical, half-grown female measuring 170 mm. from snout to vent.

Phrynosoma asio Cope

Phrynosoma asio Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1864, p. 178.—Colima.

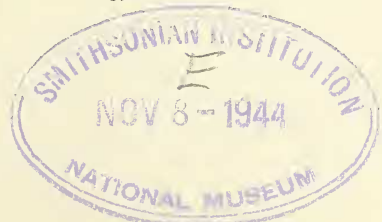
Colima: Colima, 4 specimens (14,501-4).

Tecomán, 3 specimens (19,268-70).

The sex, femoral pores, total length and tail length of these specimens, respectively, are: *female*, 7-10, 117 mm., 61 mm.; *male*, 9-10, 104 mm., 73 mm.; *female*, 9-9, 107 mm., 62 mm.; *female*, 8-9, 109.5 mm., 64 mm.; *female*, 9-9, 122 mm.?²; *female*, 9-10, 116 mm., 71 mm.; and *female*, 7-8, 119 mm., 66 mm.

The tail is markedly longer in the male, although all the females have a

*Specimens bearing the numbers 22,755-22,772 were donated by Dr. Robert H. McCauley, Jr., to whom the Carnegie Museum is again indebted for welcome additions to its collections.



total greater snout-vent length. The pores number a little higher than is recorded for southern specimens (Guerrero and Oaxaca).

Cnemidophorus deppii deppii Wiegmann

Cnemidophorus deppii Wiegmann, Herp. Mex., 1834, p. 29.—Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Cnemidophorus deppii deppii Cope, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., 17, 1892, p. 31.

Guerrero: Acapulco, 13 specimens (22,759-71).

Although the specimens of this series are rather small (the largest measuring only 60 mm. from snout to vent), for which reason the pattern is of little aid in identification, they appear, on the basis of other characters, to belong to the typical race rather than to *C. d. lineatissimus*, which occurs in the Rio Balsas basin at least as far inland as the town of Balsas (Smith, 1939: 25-26).

The preanal rows average 4 (4, nine; 5, four); the femoral pores vary from 16 to 19, average 17.5 (16, two; 17, ten; 18, eight; 19, one); circum-orbital scales 5 to 11, average 7 (5, three; 6, seven; 7, ten; 8, three; 9, one; 10, none; 11, two*); granular scales between superciliaries and supraoculars in a single row in five specimens, in two complete rows both sides in two and on one side in three, and in two incomplete rows in the remainder; lamellae on the 4th toe, 29 to 34, average 30.8 (29, six; 30, three; 31, eight; 32, seven; 33, none; 34, one); anterior subocular (frenocular) in contact with loreal on both sides in one, on one side in three, preoculars 1-1 in six, 1-2 in three, 2-2 in four.

The femoral pores are intermediate between the expected counts of *d. deppii* (average 19) and *d. lineatissimus* (average 16.5). The circum-orbitals are likewise intermediate (average 5 in *d. deppii*, 8 in *d. lineatissimus*). The number of preoculars, the contact or separation of the loreal and anterior subocular, the number of lamellae on the fourth toe and the number of rows of granules between the superciliaries and supraoculars are characters that are not known to be of importance in separating the two subspecies. The number of rows of preanals, however, is not known to be less than 6 in *d. lineatissimus*, but in *d. deppii* it varies from 4 to 8 (average 6), the Acapulco specimens are thus entirely within the range of *d. deppii*; the juvenile males, moreover, appear to be blackish (instead of blue) on the abdomen, thus agreeing more closely with *d. deppii*.

In the absence of a series of adults and of definite determination of the subspecies in the immediate environs of Acapulco, it seems preferable to accept the only fairly definite indications available, and regard the

*These two counts occur in a single specimen, in which the posterior three supraoculars are completely separated from the median head scales by the circum-orbitals.

Acapulco population as representative of *d. deppii*, although perhaps intermediate in character. Balsas, where *d. lineatissimus* occurs, is not over 75 miles away from Acapulco, yet the faunas of the two localities show many differences; for that reason the distinction between the populations of *C. deppii* in the two localities is not without zoögeographic justification.

***Ficimia olivacea streckeri* Taylor**

Ficimia streckeri Taylor, Copeia, 1931, pp. 5-7.—Three miles east of Rio Grande City, Texas.

Ficimia olivacea streckeri Smith, Zool. Ser., Field Mus. Nat. Hist., 29, 1944, p. 139.

Nuevo León: Monterrey, 1 specimen (22,772).

This is the fifth recorded specimen from México, and the second from the state of Nuevo León. It adds little to previous knowledge of the geographic range of the subspecies, but its ventral count is unusual. The specimen is an adult female measuring 333 mm. in total length, of which the tail comprises 50 mm. The ventrals number $137\frac{1}{2}$, caudals 30, supralabials 7-7, infralabials 8-8, preoculars and postoculars 1-1, and internasals 0-0. The dark cross-bands are narrow and well-defined, as is typical of this race, and number about 42 on the body, and 11 on the tail.

The ventral count of this specimen is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lower than the minimum previously recorded for some 15 females; the total known range in this sex is $137\frac{1}{2}$ to 150 (*cf.* Mulaik and Mulaik).

No deviation whatever toward *F. o. olivacea* is apparent in this specimen; intergradation between the two races probably does not occur north of the Tropic of Cancer.

***Conophis vittatus vittatus* Peters**

Conophis vittatus Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1860, pp. 519-520.—Type locality unknown ("New Orleans").

Conophis vittatus vittatus Smith, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 31, 1941, pp. 119-120.

Guerrero: Acapulco, 2 specimens (22,757-8).

Only about twenty specimens of this race are known. These two are adults, measuring 469 mm. and 482 mm. in total length, respectively; the tails measure 92 mm. (♀) and 106 mm. (♂) respectively. Respectively the ventrals are 159, 154; caudals 62, 67; supralabials 7-7; infralabials 10-11, 9-10; preoculars 1-1; postoculars 2-2; temporals 1-2, 2-2-3; scale rows 19-19-17 (19), 19-19-17. The patterns are typical.

The specimens were found "under drift wood on beach sand." The stomach of the female contained two specimens of *Cnemidophorus d. deppii*, a species of lizard very common at that locality.

Bothrops yucatanicus (Smith)

Trimeresurus yucatanicus Smith, *Zoologica*, 26, 1941, pp. 62-63.—Chichen Itzá, Yucatán.

Yucatán: Chichen Itzá, 1 specimen (22,756).

This juvenile topotype is the fifth recorded specimen and the fourth from México; Schmidt (1941) records it from British Honduras. It is a male with 25-25-21 scale rows; ventrals 148; caudals 40, all entire; supra-labials 9-9; infralabials 11-11; total length 197 mm., tail 24 mm. (these measurements in life were 210 mm. and 27 mm., respectively). The lower preocular is about three times as large as the middle preocular, but both are excluded from the orbit. The tail tip is pale yellow. In other respects the specimen agrees remarkably well with the description of the type.

Crotalus lucasensis Van Denburgh

Crotalus lucasensis Van Denburgh, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, Ser. 4, 10, 1920, p. 29 pl. 3, fig. 1.—Agua Caliente, Baja California.

Baja California: Cape San Lucas, 1 specimen (18,522).

A typical adult female (formerly L. M. Klauber No. 20,646).

Crotalus mitchellii mitchellii Cope

Caudisoma mitchellii Cope, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 13, 1861, p. 293.—Cape San Lucas, Baja California.

Crotalus mitchellii mitchellii Klauber, *Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8, 1936, p. 154, map, fig. 1, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Baja California: Cape San Lucas, 1 specimen (18,523).

A typical adult female (formerly L. M. Klauber No. 22,678).

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